





## KIDNAPPING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"WHAT WAS THE NORTH TO DO WITH SLAVERY?"  
To the Editor of the National Anti-Slavery Standard: On the night of the second inst., a colored man by the name of John Brown, residing in one of the tenement houses of J. Williams Thomas, Salisbury Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., was kidnapped.

About ten o'clock on said night four men entered his house and demanded him under the pretext that he had robbed a store in the vicinity. They presented no warrant for his arrest. Two of them gave their names as Oliver Hall and Frank Wilson, neighbors well known by him, and assured him that no harm should come to him, but that they would return him the following evening. Being thus deceived, and naturally of a quiet, easy disposition, he permitted himself to be taken by the ruffians to a carriage, a few rods distant, without making any resistance or giving the least alarm.

Had an immediate alarm been given, a rescue would have been certain, as his dwelling is within call of some two or three other colored families, and the least alarm would have called immediately to the assistance of his neighbors.

Pursuit was made as soon as the alarm was given, and they were followed to the Mount Vernon Hotel, where it was ascertained that a carriage had passed, driving at full speed. Here the pursuit was given up, and nothing, up to the present date, has been heard from them.

It is generally supposed that they will make a hasty flight to the Maryland line, and that he will be thrown into the Baltimore or Washington slave market. Telegraphic dispatches have been sent to the Maryland line, and to other places, and due investigation will be made.

The whole neighboring country is indignant at the outrage, and an intense feeling of excitement prevails.

John Brown is a man of upwards of thirty years of age, large size, and very dark, and is positively known to be a free man, having been raised near Downingtown, but has resided for many years in this vicinity.

Two arrests have been made, in the persons of Oliver Hall and Frank Wilson, residing in the neighborhood, as aiding in the kidnapping. A hearing was had to-day before Judge Slocum, of Christiansburg, which resulted in the identification of the former by the wife of the victim. He was sent forthwith to Lancaster jail, in default of the required bail (six thousand dollars). Wilson was released. Constables Proudfoot and Wiggins deserve the thanks of the community for their promptness in making the arrests.

A more daring and infernal piece of piracy was never heard of; and the community is determined to sift the case to the very bottom, which doubtless will result in disclosure, which will teach such pirates a useful lesson, that such crimes will not be tolerated in a Christian community.  
March 4th, 1860.

## JOHN BROWN RETURNED.

[The kidnapped man returned to his home on Wednesday. The Lancaster Express of Thursday gives the following account.]

He says that on Friday night, the 2d of March, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Franklin Wilson, Oliver Hall, and two other men, whose names he does not know, but whom he could recognize if he would see them again, came to his house and took him prisoner. They charged him with being concerned in a robbery, and said they must take him to Lancaster. Wilson said he would bail him and bring him back on the next day. He states that they then took him out into the woods and put him into a carriage. Frank Wilson, with two other men got in the carriage, and after giving a short distance Wilson got out. Before putting him in, they tied him. One of the men said he was his master and would take him to Virginia; they told him if he did not keep quiet they would bind him through, and pointed pistols at him. Edward Mackey got into the carriage after Wilson got out, and they drove him (Brown) to McCall's Ferry, where they kept him tied in a garret, at Fisher's tavern, all the next day. Brown says he told Fisher he was a free man, Fisher replied "never mind, they won't hurt you."

In the evening about 7 or 8 o'clock, Fisher came up into the garret and told the men who had Brown, they might bring him down, he had got the people all out of the bar room. They then took him across the river and on to Baltimore, in the same carriage they had started with. After reaching Baltimore, he was lodged in a jail, and left there for six or seven hours; he was then moved to another jail, where the keepers asked where he was from. He told them he was raised in Chester County, Pa., by a man named John Baldwin, and that he was a free negro, never having been a slave. The keeper then said he would have nothing to do with him, unless they could identify him as a slave.

After he had been some time in this jail, a man by the name of Wm. Bond came in, who had been acquainted with Brown, and at once recognized him. Bond told the keepers of this jail, or slave pen, that Brown was a free man, and prevailed upon them to let him go. They sent with him the following written statement:

"The bearer of this, John Brown, is supposed to be a free man, brought here by some men, and offered for sale as a slave, and we, believing him to have been kidnapped, send him back to Lancaster county, where he says he came from."  
JOSEPH S. DONOVAN.

We learn that Hall, Wilson, and a man by the name of Mackey had been arrested, one of them lying in jail and one held to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

## JOHN BROWN, JR.

The editor of the Jamestown (N. Y.) Journal, in his last issue, says:

In an absence some weeks ago, we met with our old acquaintance, John Brown, Jr. Few men are gifted with more imposing physical proportions, clearness of mind, a nobler sense of honor and a finer dignity of manner. He is gifted, kindly and humane. At the time we speak of, he met after six months of twenty years, perhaps, a valued teacher of his childhood. It was a pleasing spectacle, that interview and revealed the young man's nobleness of nature.

Mr. Brown looks upon his father's stand as far as the ferry as unchangeable. It was out of the road entirely, of his plan, he says. In the dismal swamp of the Eastern Carolinas, covering an area as large as Massachusetts, and dotted all over with defended islands of solid land, are collected ten thousand fugitive slaves. Here they live in a security unapproachable and almost unknown. With these men, through the mountain shadows of Virginia and Pennsylvania, is now Old John Brown's plan to operate, together with the

best negro crosses of white blood, in Canada, who declare their purpose to yet stronger the Southern States in their hands, in a general scheme of emancipation. This large plan qualifies the idea of Brown's fanaticism and insanity.

Young Brown intends to study the efforts of the Senate investigating Committee, on grounds of honor to those whom he would not mention on the witness stand. He is armed to the teeth, and seems to prefer death to any amount of himself among slaveholders, or to any purpose of Senator Mason. We fear for his safety and fate. He is a man of too noble impulses to perish.

## BINDING HEAVIER BURDEN.

This nation appears to be as obstinately bent on accomplishing its own destruction as Pharaoh was, and no warning has any more effect on it than the warnings of Moses had on that Egyptian king. Their outrages committed on the colored race are constantly increasing in number and severity. Several slave states have enacted laws to expel the free people of color from within their borders. Some who owned houses and lands, and were sober, industrious, peaceable citizens have had to leave all, and flee, rather than choose masters and become slaves, as they must have done had they remained in their native State. These laws were not enacted to drive out criminals or disorderly and dangerous people, but to enforce all free colored people without regard to character to flee for liberty or become slaves! Some of the Anti-Slavery papers contain sickening—heart-rending appeals for temporal aid from men, women and children who have thus been compelled to escape to the Free States, leaving their property behind them; and some of the Free States are trying to enact laws to shut these fugitives from injurious and tyrannical aid, fearing they will be overruled with a desecrated population!

What can be done to bring men to their senses—to cause them to do justice, love mercy and walk humbly? We see nothing left for us to do. Men will not listen to the voice of truth and right, but like Pharaoh, are blind not only to the rights of others but to their own interests. They seem ignorant, or blinded to the fact that there is a point of outrage beyond which neither men nor brutes will endure—ignorant or blind to the fact, that injustice will surely bring upon itself its own punishment; and as they are too deaf to hear, too blind to see, too strongly bent on their own selfish purposes to receive warning, there seems to be no other way but to leave them to work out their own destruction, which is assured to come upon them as effect as to follow cause.

Ten go ahead, ye tyrants, if ye will not hear; heap up wrath if ye will. Lay on the lash and impose the heavy burden; but in the mean time remember that all your acts of injustice, oppression and tyranny will return upon yourselves.—Pleasant Burt.

## THE SENATE'S PRISONER.

A citizen of New England is now under arrest by order of the Senate, for declining to appear and testify before a committee of its appointment, and though not yet incarcerated, in all probability will be on Monday next. Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt is the culprit, the committee is the one appointed to investigate the Harper's Ferry matter. Mr. Hyatt was summoned, but refused to testify, standing upon his rights as a citizen. The committee reported the fact to the Senate, and the Senate asserted its authority over Mr. Hyatt by sending him a warrant to appear, with a warrant into Massachusetts to arrest and bring him before its bar. In this there is nothing novel or unusual.

But when the witness was brought a prisoner before that tribunal, the case assumed a phase of grave importance. Deprived of his personal liberty by the fiat of the Senate, he desired to enter his protest against what he deemed usurpation of power, and to present an argument in favor of his release from custody. Many Senators were disposed to deny him this right, for right it surely was, and were willing to hear him only when he had admitted the justice of an act, his belief in the injustice of which was the occasion of his being their prisoner. Senator Salisbury, of Delaware, a Democrat, insisted that the witness should acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Senate before he should be heard at all in self defense, in other words, that he should shut himself up from making any successful defense by admitting before hand that he was rightfully the Senate's prisoner. Well might Senator Sumner say that the requirement was so unjust that he hoped the Senate would not permit it to be made.

The scene in the Senate Chamber on Friday, is worthy of being closely observed for more than one reason. The Democratic Senators showed themselves far more despotic in their views than the Republicans. They were for listening to nothing, for hearing nothing, neither reason nor argument, until the prisoner had acknowledged the right of the Senate to deprive him of his liberty for not complying with the wishes of the committee. It was only by the determined spirit of the Republicans that he at length obtained a hearing. They protested against gagging the prisoner in addition to arresting him, and against sentencing him without hearing what he had to say in defense or extenuation. We regret, however, that a Republican Senator should have assigned the reason which Senator Trumbull is reported to have given for referring Mr. Hyatt's arguments to a committee, viz: that he did not wish to stay and hear that long argument read! One would have supposed that such a sentiment would not have found place in the mind of any Senator, much less found utterance from his lips. Surely after holding a citizen under arrest for so many days, Mr. Trumbull and all other Senators might have given him attention for a couple of hours while he plead for his discharge.

We make these remarks irrespective of any question as to the right of the Senate to compel citizens to testify before a committee of its appointment. That is a legal question, and possibly Mr. Hyatt's arrest may lead to its authoritative decision by the courts. But if the power rightfully and constitutionally exists, it is unquestionably one to be exercised with caution and prudence, and only in great emergencies. Never should it be used with harshness and cruelty to the citizen. Men entrusted with such power under a republican government, should exercise it not in the spirit of despotism and tyranny, but with kindness and forbearance. They should remember that the man brought before them under such circumstances is not convicted or even accused of crime, but as a citizen is their equal. They are to assume that he has strong motives for declining to testify, and it may be even unconscious surprise. He is to be treated, therefore, with respect and the consideration due to a citizen. A little more of such a disposition would have been creditable to the Senate on Friday.—New York Commercial.

## ANOTHER REPUBLICAN ROMANCE.

[One reader must judge for himself whether the proposition contained in the following letter is made in sober earnest, or intended as a both nation. Second? It is the grand old of the party; and if it is sincere, it is a summary to take the man who in 1850 signed the Fugitive Slave Bill with slavery, and in 1860 spoke of the dead as "an act of painful official duty, as one by no means certain the party would refuse to do so.]

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post:

I have read the editorial in your paper of the 15th inst., headed "Our Candidates," in which you say: "To select our candidate from among those who labored to defeat the Republic in 1850. So far from this, it might be very creditable and magnanimous to select a candidate from among those who then opposed the election of the Republican candidate; especially as all parties opposed to the present administration are invited to unite to defeat their future success. And what disgrace could attach to the act of giving the nomination to a Crittenden, a Bell, or some other distinguished statesman, who in 1850, was opposed to the election of Fremont? If such a selection would not secure the success of the opposition party, would it not be wise and politic to make it? Certainly the Republicans would have their full share of the glory of such a victory. And it is my deliberative opinion, that by such a selection we can only expect to see the present dynasty overthrown."

You say, too: "If we are willing to have a man who stands upon the same ground with Fillmore, how can we justify ourselves for not having voted for Fillmore the last time?" It was indeed a great political mistake that he was not voted for the last time by the opponents of the administration, and we can only justify ourselves by avoiding in the future another as great blunder.

You say, also: "But, indeed, if we are willing to take such a man over, we had best by all means take Fillmore himself, with his prestige of experience and statesmanlike knowledge and habits." This, indeed, is a most sensible and just admission, and I believe also it would be the best and surest course to adopt to insure success to the opposition party.

If Millard Fillmore should be nominated by the convention in June, he would be elected to the Presidency. And wherein would his administration differ from that of any other conservative man who must be selected in order to succeed?

The true policy of the Republicans would be, to select a candidate that would secure the support of all the opponents of the present administration.

And I should say, they had best by all means take Fillmore himself, and so far from its being degrading as well as suicidal, it would be highly honorable, and a sure pledge of success.

Such a magnanimous course would greatly strengthen the Republican party, and lay the foundation for their continued power and prosperity.  
February 18, 1860. RHODA.

## Communications.

## A REPUBLICAN REJOICING.

"A Republican Speaker is elected, and slave property remains the same in value."—Observe.

"A Republican Speaker is elected and the Union is safe. And so it will be when a Republican President is elected."—Sherman's Speech on Pennsylvania's election.

We confess that we were slightly astonished on reading the speech from which the above quotation was taken. True, we never placed much faith in the Anti-Slavery element of the Republican party as a mass, but we fondly believed that there were some noble exceptions, that there were men who were connected with that party, who were really at heart genuine abolitionists, and who if they could not "tear the whole lump," might at least save it from utter corruption. And we rejoiced, and were exceedingly glad, when a few of their number had, by their seeming opposition to the "petit institution," won for themselves the fair and honest hatred of the Southern "Fire eaters," and when the fact went forth throughout all its length and breadth of the land, that Sherman should not occupy the speaker's chair, that if by a vote of the house, he should be elected to that honorable office, the Union must and should be dissolved, we confess, that from the retirement of our humble kitchen, we did watch with deep interest the long struggle that followed. And often too, our cheeks burned with the crimson hue of shame, as we read over the noisy war of words, and saw with mortification and regret, as many who had made loud boasts of their devotion to free dom, ready to "burn the knee to Babel," in their own in their eager haste to free themselves from the suspicion of cherishing anti-slavery sentiments, "Great is Diana, the God of the Ephesians." And as one honorable (?) gentleman after another, declined all intention of giving offense in their southern matters, and to their shame be it said they had informed the shrewish house, without reading it, knew nothing of its contents only by hearsay, and were eager to say in justification of themselves, like Peter of old, "I know not the man" nor his book, we looked in vain for one among all that body, with the true nobility of soul to stand up in the fearlessness of his own integrity and righteousness, not only his right to free thought, but to free speech. But all were silent, mute, and inglorious. And we said,

"Ah, God, for a man with heart, head and hand, like some of the simple grand ones gone for ever and ever by!"

One who can rule and dare not fail!

And with a thrill of admiration, we remembered the fearless bearing of one whom the world calls not great, whose devotion to humanity has never won him the empty title of "honorable," but who in his prison cell was glorious, so bold, so fearless in his defence of the rights of man, and his noble reply to the slavish priest who with impious hands would have administered to him "the consolations of the gospel." "Go, do not worship the same God!" There is a moral nobility, and we look in vain for its equal upon the floors of Congress. We could not help involuntarily comparing it with the simple grandeur of the stern command of Christ, when Satan would have purchased his adoration, by offering him "all the kingdoms of the earth." "Get thee behind me Satan." But the very atmosphere of Washington, as well as of some other cities we went of, seems to be fatal to the highest attributes of manhood; and the men who have been commended our admiration by their eloquence in praise of liberty, as soon as they have breathed the tainted air of the capital, and tasted the sweets of office, and seen in the distance the halting promise of promotion, if they will only bow to the Goddess of the South, they are eager to

to obey the mandarin, and it is surprising to see the slowness with which they proclaim their own disloyalty, deny themselves, betray the cause they have professed to love, and flinch the very duty that they may secure a "little brief authority," and are willing to sell themselves and the cause they have pretended to serve, for this period "man of postage."

Too often the professed champions of liberty are disloyal in all words—they make loud professions—long speeches full of high sounding phrases, but when the moment of action comes, they are "beautifully lame," or worse quantity—a moral failure. Thus it has ever been—and we say it more in sorrow than in anger—with the only political party that has the grace even to claim any anti-slavery sentiment. The living eloquence that finds a voice in acts, is a degree of grace to which they have not yet attained, and to judge by their conduct, for which they have no apology. Success is their watchword, and to purchase a trifling, temporary success, they will part with principle, when even the victory gained reminds the looker on, of the remark of a famous general, when informed of the particulars of a recent victory, won by his troops—"two such victories are equal to a defeat."

And sometimes we think they have never learned to discern a moral success in defeat, and vice versa. Else they never would have sounded the notes of victory over their so-called triumph in electing a speaker, whose anti-slavery sentiments, notwithstanding his boasted Republicanism, seem to be very popular among slaveholders and their apologists. And the loud cries of "obey, obey," that greeted Mr. Sherman's speech on that memorable occasion, even from slave-holding lips, must have been a healing balm to his spirit, after the many sharp thrusts aimed at him, during the terrible war of words, (almost equalled by the famous encounter with the windmill, so thrillingly described by the knight of La Mancha), and his sudden popularity was probably very gratifying, for he had certainly stooped low enough to merit it.—Who would suspect, upon reading that spontaneous burst of eloquence that gushed from his lips in the hour of a party success, a success that contained every element of defeat but the name,—that he possessed a single anti-slavery sentiment! The apparent satisfaction with which he announced the triumph of his party, and the equally gratifying fact that the value of slave property remained unchanged, forbids for an instant the thought that he has any wish, to change its value, or render the image of God in shony; a thing too sacred for merchandise; and his prophesy for the future, that "so it will be when a Republican President is elected," is significant, not merely as an expression of individual opinion, but as the sentiment of the party, which, in a measure he represents.

And though we should have rejoiced had he proved himself worthy of the honor which the fierce opposition of slaveholders for a time bestowed upon him, like the false heroine of Harper's Ferry, he has deliberately "uncrowned" himself, and stooped to win the applause of the oppressor.—And an anti-slavery man should tremble for the purity of his creed, when slaveholders applaud! We have a faint impression that it is written in an ancient book "Blessed are ye when men shall hate ye," and also, "We unto you when all men shall speak well of you, for so did their fathers of the false prophets," and we have a fancy that those old truths have not lost their vitality, but are applicable to men and women at the present day, in public and private life, and full of comfort must be their mission to the heart of the earnest, honest one, who is fearless and firm in the right.

CELESTIA R. COLBY.

Cherry Valley, Ashabula co., O.

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

"PROVIDENCE HAS MADE ME AN ACTOR, AND SLAVERY AN OUTLAW."—John Brown of Ossawatimie.

SALEM, OHIO, MARCH 17, 1860.

"LETTERS TO YOU," No. 1, will appear next week; and also a communication from Howard W. Gilbert.

## SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

We unquestionably prepared with great care, and with a view to secure the election of the Chicago nominee. His friends pronounce it an extraordinary production; but so far as the presentation of true principle is concerned, and a just and righteous condemnation of the wrong perpetrated by slaveholders, it is greatly inferior to the speech of anti-slavery speeches which have fallen from the lips of Daniel Scholfield during the past year, and which are doing infinitely more to carry forward the "Irrepressible conflict" to the "Impending Crisis," than five hundred such as those of Senator Seward. Whatever noble sentiments may be found in Republican speeches, however just and burning may be their condemnation of slavery, they have one common characteristic—"a Jacobin, and higher law" man. In my judgment, no more conservative man ever presided over this Union than that same William H. Seward. But it is said, why should we choose for our standard bearer one who was against us in 1856? I answer, because he is able and worthy, and we can surely select him if we will. Yes, if Mr. Bates is nominated at Chicago, his election or defeat will rest solely with ourselves.

Read the above, and ponder upon it, and ask if it be true. And if it is, how can an honest man, how can one who has a single drop of anti-slavery blood in his veins, consent to be caught in the disgraceful act of giving support and encouragement to a party, whose exponents unblushingly proclaim its shamelessness as a means to secure its success?

To those who think they must, as in duty bound, assert that John Brown was "insane," or "mistaken and deluded," or "a nine days' wonder," or "a traitor and a murderer," the following question, proposed by a contemporary, runs off all further debate. The question is—what would be your opinion of John Brown, if your child, your brother or your sister had been among those whom he sought to liberate? After all, the Golden Rule is perhaps the best kind of measure yet introduced. It deserves to come into common use.

[True American.]

And what would be your opinion of a Constitution which required you to return into slavery your child, your brother, or your sister who was endeavoring to escape; or to shoot down your child, your brother, or your sister who had risen against their masters; or to slaughter the John Brown who attempted to assist your child, your brother or your sister in resisting their oppressors! All these things every supporter of the government does, by and through the Constitution and laws, to the child, the brother, or the sister of some man.

Mr. Seward's pledge to the South to defend her State governments and State institutions is to obey the mandarin, and it is surprising to see the slowness with which they proclaim their own disloyalty, deny themselves, betray the cause they have professed to love, and flinch the very duty that they may secure a "little brief authority," and are willing to sell themselves and the cause they have pretended to serve, for this period "man of postage."

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fill and applaud. "If yours shall be so accepted, in the emergency, so matter what the man or the protest, or who the foe, we shall defend your sovereignty as the equivalent of your own." The disputation which Edward Everett made in Congress more than twenty years since, that he was ready to battle on his knees and march South to suppress slave insurrection, has been amplified and re-affirmed by Senator Seward, who assumes our Southern brethren that they should be defended whether the combat be from within or from without, and so matter what the man or protest, or who the foe. If Gabriel and the hosts of heaven should come to overturn slavery in the South, Senator Seward stands ready to lead on the North to defend it, asking only whether the South needs his services, and asking not if he fights against the army of God or the troops of Satan.

The Senator's fancy picture of this government—though seriously put forth as the truth—is as far from being such, as is darkness different from light. A more stuporous falsehood was never uttered. He asserts that this government is bound together by the millions of contented, human hearts, beating in the bosoms of the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned; and affirms that the government makes equal head of their wants, and their wishes, and opinions, and appeals to them individually once at least in four years for their consent to its removal. We wonder the Galleries did not hiss him at the time he thus spoke. Standing in the midst of Central Nationalism at Washington, with Seward's blood hardly dried upon the floor on which the speaker stood, with threats of Disunion falling from the lips of almost every Southern member of the Lower House, with Northern members assembled in the streets of the Capital, with citizens of the free states fleeing for their lives from the territory of the slave states, with non-commercial intercourse threatened by slaveholders as a measure of retaliation for the anti-slavery of the North, with the colored men of his own State demanding admission to the ballot box, with the colored men of a majority of the free states sorely complaining of their legal and political disabilities, and with the agonizing cries of four millions of American slaves ringing in his ears, we are utterly unable to comprehend how Senator Seward could give utterance to such a falsehood.

Let his speech be recalled and read, but not as the speech of Sir Oran. It is good as a Republican electioneering document, sufficiently conservative to please many of those who care but little for human rights, and much for party success. It indicates no small degree of cool, calculating policy, which so far ignores moral principle as to attain from praying "Good Lord!" when the Devil is near by.

## OUR JOURNALS IN THE SOUTH.

While politicians are striving for personal and party ends to array one portion of our common country against the other, there are still some questions that are discussed harmoniously, and with benefit to all concerned; among these are PNEUMOLOGICAL and PHYSIOLOGY; and to prove conclusively that this is the fact, we have but to refer to our subscription books. For while most Northern publications are taboos by our Southern citizens, our subscriptions for the PNEUMOLOGICAL JOURNAL from that section bid fair to surpass in number those of any previous year. A thorough knowledge of the principles taught by Pneumology, and a course of life founded on those principles, would make our country one harmonious whole.

This fact is beginning to be known by the best thinkers every where, hence the patronage and support given to the PNEUMOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

If the Journal is to make our country "one harmonious whole" by diverting the attention of the people from the moral principle involved in the question of slavery, the less we have of its influence the better. But if the "one harmonious whole" is to be secured by making the believers in pneumology the haters of slavery, and the subscribers to the Journal the lovers of freedom, we humbly submit whether it is not almost time to look for some anti-slavery demonstration in those portions of the South where the Journal is most extensively circulated.

To boast of Southern favor and patronage in such times as these, does not seem to indicate the possession of any living principle of Freedom; while to be rebuked by the South, evidences, if not the possession of a virtue, at least a suspicion that you possess it.

## SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

A writer in the N. Y. Evening Post, who advocates the nomination of Bates, makes the following significant admissions and assertions.

But it is said that President Bates will uphold and enforce the Fugitive Slave law. Yes, and will Governor Seward, if elected President. Read his late admirable, statesmanlike and truly Republican speech; note its indications of a conservative tendency in its treatment of the John Brown raid and its consequences. It is a libel on the Republican party to assume that it will ever elect a President who will not enforce any law which he may find on the statute book, because he may regret its existence. I need not tell you Mr. Editor, that John C. Fremont would have done that. If Governor Seward should ever be chosen President, as I trust he may be, his course will show those who constantly hold him up as a radical a Jacobin, and higher law" man. In my judgment, no more conservative man ever presided over this Union than that same William H. Seward. But it is said, why should we choose for our standard bearer one who was against us in 1856? I answer, because he is able and worthy, and we can surely select him if we will. Yes, if Mr. Bates is nominated at Chicago, his election or defeat will rest solely with ourselves.

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And what would be your opinion of a Constitution which required you to return into slavery your child, your brother, or your sister who was endeavoring to escape; or to shoot down your child, your brother, or your sister who had risen against their masters; or to slaughter the John Brown who attempted to assist your child, your brother or your sister in resisting their oppressors! All these things every supporter of the government does, by and through the Constitution and laws, to the child, the brother, or the sister of some man.

## SEWARD STOCK RISING.

At a recent meeting of the Boston Anti-Slavery Society, held at Tremont Temple, in that city, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and others of that stripe made speeches, denouncing the Union and Constitution, and predicting a speedy insurrection. John Brown was mentioned and glorified. Phillips designated Brown's raid as merely the "twilight of the shape of violence."

The abolitionists of the East will be surprised to learn via. Columbus, of Seward's nomination for the Presidency by the Boston Anti-Slavery Society. If the report be not a false one, we venture to predict that the Chicago Convention will renounce the nomination, in which event Seward will certainly be elected. Then will come the division of spoils, and we speak in advance for a mission to Hayti or Liberia, modestly leaving the larger slice for larger men.

## HOW IS THIS?

President Benson, of Liberia, in his late annual message to the Legislature, speaks highly—says the African Repository—of the intelligence of the native Africans as compared with that of many emigrants from the United States. "So it seems that all the emigrants are not qualified to be missionaries to the native Africans as far as intelligence is concerned. Would it not be well for the Colonization Society to be a little more discriminating in the character and qualifications of those whom it transports to Liberia, and retain such as are not equal in intelligence to the native Africans, until the benign influence of our slaveholding religion and literature produces a greater development of intellectual power, by way of nothing of the Christian grace and virtues which are so highly fostered amid the atmosphere of American negro-phobia?"

## REQUISITION ON GOV. DENNISON FOR YOUNG BROWN AND MERRIAM.

Cleveland, March 9th.—Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, made a requisition on Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, for the arrest of Owen Brown and Francis Merriam, two Harper's Ferry insurgents, who are at present in Ashabula county—indemnities having been found in Jefferson county, Virginia.

United States Marshal Johnson, on the 5th inst., delivered the papers to Gov. Dennison, who declines issuing warrants in a letter dated the 5th, stating that the reasons for this conclusion have been communicated to Gov. Letcher.

They must have a blundering set of officials in Virginia, or else they suppose the North is so keen to play the bloodhound, that in order to do it, it will overlook all legal technicalities, which are sometimes considered as of vast importance. We cannot attribute to Gov. Dennison the possession of any other than a technical reason for refusing to issue warrants. He is loyal to the Union, and his course of action in regard to the rendition of fugitives from justice is so plainly marked out in the Federal Constitution that the way far man, though a fool, need not err therein. Corrected papers will probably be forwarded to the Ohio Executive, and then we shall see what we shall see.

## STEPHENS AND HAZLETT.

This is Thursday. To-morrow, if the sentence of the Virginia Courts be executed, these men will pay the forfeit of their lives upon the gallows, guilty of no other crime than striving to give to the slaves that freedom which this nation declares to be the birth-right of all, and by means which the people recognize as just and righteous abhorred by the South. Like Abel of old, they offered unto God a more acceptable sacrifice than did the Cain of the South, and for this they are to be slain.—But the gallows will not be the closing scene; for the Lord God will say as he did six thousand years ago: "What have you done? The voices of your brothers' blood cries unto me from the ground."

## BE PRUDENT.

It is stated in this and that Republican paper that Owen Brown, John Brown Jr., James Redpath and Francis Merriam, and perhaps others, are in this or that locality. If they can convey the information that they are in Canada, or anywhere else where the talons of the American Eagle can not clutch them, we should rejoice to know it, but while they remain upon this slavery-cursed soil—even though they are prepared to fight to the death, and slay all who attack them rather than be taken alive—it is not well to point out their hiding place to the government officials, or aid in any manner those who are hunting for their retreat. Be prudent, and do not indicate their retreat, even though done with the desire to lead Marshal Johnson into a conflict from which he could not escape with his life.

## GIBSONISM.

Bates of Missouri, the probable nominee of the Chicago Convention, has been praised as an emancipator, but the following item from the St. Louis Bulletin would seem to throw some doubt upon the subject.

"The friends of Judge Bates have given publicity to the statement that he had emancipated his slaves. So far from this being the case, it is undeniable that they ran away from him, and he saved every man in his power to recapture them. Thus, it leaks out, that from a philanthropist and an emancip



**SOUTH AND NORTH: BY IMPRESSIONS RECEIVED DURING A TRIP TO OHIO AND THE SOUTH.** By John B. C. Abbott.

We have not yet found leisure to more than dip into this volume, but have ascertained enough to know that it is written in an attractive style, and contains considerable on the question of slavery, and the irrepressible conflict. In his preface, the author says, "I have recorded all I have seen, heard and thought, which, it has appeared to me, would interest the community, or would throw light upon that question which now agitates our country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. I am an American citizen, and it is my prerogative to speak frankly and freely. I love my country, our whole country, and therefore I will not allow my sentences of censure to interfere with the spirit of conciliation and kindness."

We intend to copy in a future number from its pages, but must be content for the present with the notice.

The work is published by Abbey & Abbot, 119 Nassau St. New York. The price we do not know.

**CAMMELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE** is issued in parts, comprising in all about fifty numbers. It is a large quarto, printed upon good paper, with clear type, and is profusely illustrated. It is arranged for reference, and with copious notes at the bottom of each page. The first number contains the first seventeen chapters of Genesis, and 32 pictorial illustrations. It is published by Cammell, Potter and Galpin, 37 Park Row, New York, and is issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Price for a single number 15 cts, for seven consecutive numbers \$1, for fifteen \$2, for twenty four \$3.

The Publishers have adopted an extensive system of advertising, and judging from the fact that all our exchanges appear to have been furnished with a copy, we heard but little in saying that if the editorial fraternity were not able to rightly appreciate the work, it will not be because of the neglect of the publishers to furnish it to each number.

**THADDEUS HYATT** has been lodged in Jail by order of the Senate. If that body should undertake to imprison all who feel a contempt for its character and authority, in order to obtain room for its victims it would have to multiply the jails in the land at least a thousand fold.

**CHAPLAIN FOR THE HOUSE**—Thos. H. Stockton, of Philadelphia, has been chosen by the members of the Lower House to do the praying they think needed. The Tribune describes him as "a good old man, who will be rather scarce on the cross Egyptian taskmaster's of Moses' day, and as well as a glove on their imitators in our own country and age."

[It will be seen by the following document that the refusal of Gov. Dennison to give up Brown and Merriam, was based upon an alleged misapprehension in the proof of their escape from Virginia as "fugitives from justice," and not because they had done nothing worthy of death.]

**COPY OF LETTER FROM GOV. DENNISON TO GOV. LETCHER.**

STATE OF OHIO,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
COLUMBUS, March 8, 1860.

John Letcher,  
Governor of Virginia.

Sir: I have carefully examined the requisition of your Excellency, and their accompanying documents for the extradition of Owen Brown and Francis Merriam, charged as being fugitives from the justice of Virginia, and as now being within the State; and am satisfied that no sufficient case is presented to authorize me to issue either of the warrants asked for. The reasons for this conclusion are fully set forth in the copy of the opinion of the Attorney General of this State, to whom I submitted the papers in the case, which I have the honor to submit to you herewith. With respectful regards to your Excellency,

Your obedient servant,  
W. DENNISON.

DIVISION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WOLCOTT,  
OFFICE OF THE ATT'Y GENERAL,  
COLUMBUS, O., March 7, 1860.

Sir: I have thoroughly examined the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, made upon you as Governor of Ohio, for the extradition of Francis Merriam and Owen Brown, which you have submitted for my opinion.

These cases are essentially alike—the charges against each of the persons substantially similar—the annexed documents of the same general import, and the requisition as to each in precisely the same form—so that the disposition of one is in effect the disposition of the other. To avoid the needless multiplication of words, I shall herein consider only the Requisition of Francis Merriam.

This requisition begins with a preamble reciting that "whereas, it appears by the annexed documents, which are hereby certified to be authentic, that Francis Merriam is a fugitive from justice from this State (Virginia) charged with conspiring with slaves to rebel and make insurrection; and then proceeds in the ordinary form to demand of the executive authority of the State of Ohio the said Francis Merriam as a fugitive from justice, to be delivered to M. Johnson, who is hereby appointed agent to receive him on the part of this commonwealth." These are the parts of the requisition itself material now to be noticed. The only documents annexed are (1) a transcript of certain proceedings had before the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Virginia, from which it appears that an indictment had been duly presented against Merriam; (2) a copy of that indictment in which he is charged with the offenses mentioned in the requisition; (3) an attestation by Robert J. Brown, Clerk of that Court, under its seal that the foregoing is a true transcript from its records; and (4) the certificate of John Kenney, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of Virginia, holding a special term of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, that Robert J. Brown is Clerk of that Court, and that his said attestation is due form.

Upon this state of the case, question is made concerning your power to issue a warrant for the surrender of Merriam to the authorities of Virginia. No enactment of this State has clothed its Governor with authority to surrender to another State fugitives from justice seeking refuge here. Whatever power he may have in this behalf must be derived from the Constitution of the United States, and the act of Congress "rescuing fugitives from justice," approved the 13th of February, 1793—since those are the only enactments, assuming to confer this authority, which have form in Ohio. These are well known as to require no recital here. The

act of Congress, it is to be noticed, does not seek to enlarge the power of extradition beyond the limits imposed on it by the Constitution, and any attempt at such enlargement would be utterly void. Recognizing these limitations, it simply demands the mode in which the power, as established by the Constitution, shall be executed. This power, both as to the condition of its execution, and the manner of its execution, is of the most special and limited nature. By their very terms, no person can be removed from one State to another, in virtue of these Constitutional and statutory provisions, except on the simultaneous concurrence of three distinct conditions.

1. He must have been charged in another State, by indictment or affidavit, with the commission there of "treason, felony or other crime."

2. He must have fled from that State to escape its justice, and

3. Demand for his surrender—accompanied by an authentic copy of the indictment or affidavit on which the demand is predicated—must have been made of the executive authority of the State to which he fled, by the executive authority of the State from which the flight was made.

When these do concurrently happen, the power to deliver results, and must be executed. Each, however, is in the nature of a precedent condition, so that the absence of any one of them is not less fatal than the absence of all.

These, and not less than these, are the limitations with which the right of extradition has been carefully hedged about by the Constitution and the act of Congress. In the very spirit indicated by these jealous safeguards the right ought always to be exerted. For, this power, which relegates the citizen to another jurisdiction, and deprives him of that protection which, as a general rule, the State owes to every person within its limits—is of so high a nature as to exact the utmost care in its application, even to the prescribed cases. Every one charged with its execution should see to it that all the securities by which it has been so anxiously surrounded are observed with rigorous fidelity.

Examining, in the light of these rules, the requisition for Merriam, it will at once be seen that no case is made for the exercise of this power.

There is no allegation, still less is there any evidence, that Merriam ever fled from the State of Virginia. True, the preamble to the requisition recites that "it appears by the annexed documents that Merriam is a fugitive from justice from Virginia," but this recital does not accord with the fact. No flight whatever is shown by the documents annexed. These, as previously stated, consist only of the copy of an indictment found against Merriam in a Virginia Court, with such attestation and certificate as was deemed necessary to establish its authentic nature. In all these "documents," from the beginning to the end, there is no word, no letter, from which human ingenuity can draw the vaguest hint that Merriam had fled from Virginia. Nay, more, there is nothing to show that he was ever within the State, save the allegation in the indictment, that the offense of which he was accused was there committed. Certainly, this is not conclusive as to the fact of his presence. For this formal statement of venue would equally have been made—because essential to every indictment—whether the part born by Merriam in the alleged conspiracy and offense had been acted altogether within or altogether without the limits of the State. In its legal effect, this statement is entirely consistent with the hypothesis that he has never been within the boundaries of Virginia. Granting, however, that this declaration imports the actual presence of Merriam at the place where the commission of the offense is laid, it still remains true that there is absolutely nothing in the papers accompanying the requisition to indicate that he has since fled from, or otherwise left the State. If within it then, he may, but ought that appears in those papers, have been overtaken before there up to the very moment when the requisition was made, or even until now. Nor is there anything in the requisition itself which can supply this defect in the annexed documents. It merely refers to these "documents" as giving evidence of such flight, and does nothing more. These, as has been seen, do not furnish any evidence whatever upon that subject, so that the case stands without even an allegation of the existence of this vital condition.

But if it should be admitted that the recital in the requisition is tantamount to a direct assertion that Merriam was, in the language of that recital, "a fugitive from justice from Virginia," the admission would avail nothing. That assertion is by no means equivalent to an avowal that he fled from the State to elude its justice. It may lead to an inference of actual flight, or it may mean a constructive one only. Whether it mean the one or the other, it is sufficient to say that this extrajudicial power is not to be exercised on a surmise or inference. Beyond this, however, no more formal, unsworn allegation of flight, be it never so clear and unequivocal, can be deemed sufficient. In this, as in all other proceedings which affect the rights of personal liberty, every fact on which the power of removal depends must be established by due and satisfactory evidence. The necessity of insisting on right proof of flight will not be doubted by any one familiar with the fact that, in some of the States a practice has grown up of demanding the surrender, as "fugitives from justice from those States," of persons who have never been within their limits on the legal fiction of a constructive presence and a constructive flight. It is not known that this practice has obtained in Virginia, nor is it material to enquire, as all regulations, from whatever State must be governed by a uniform law, moreover while this custom sufficiently vitiates the propriety of the rule, the rule itself rests on larger foundations. It grows out of the very nature of the power. The immunity of the citizen from arrest and exile would stand on the frailest ground, if held subject to the mere unverified declaration of even the highest functionary in the land. It is not too much to say that a power so arbitrary can have no real existence in a free government.

These considerations, it seems to me, are entirely decisive. For the reason that the requisition, with its annexed documents, furnishes no evidence of the flight of Merriam from Virginia, it is altogether fatal, in my judgment, to make out a case which will warrant his extradition. Whether this defect can be cured is a question which addresses itself solely to the authorities of that State. Finding one barrier to the exercise of the authority invoked by this requisition, it has not seemed proper to enquire as to the existence of any other. For all present purposes, it is enough for us to know that as the case now stands, the objection is fatal.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,  
J. P. WOLCOTT.

To the Governor.

## RAFFLING IN A CHURCH.

They seem to make the world work for the Church members strangely in California. For the aid of Grace Church in San Francisco, the parishioners got up a raffle, which yielded \$3,000, and mean to follow it up with a ball, and other similar attractive methods of money raising until \$48,000 necessary funds are raised. We learn from the most reliable authority that the Church in Sacramento, in order to raise the needed fund, had a lottery, then a ball in the theatre, and being still more about \$10,000, they wound up by "buckling the tiger." It can hardly be said that "the children of this world" are ahead of the spiritual.—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

Bad enough, to be sure! But how does it compare with the practice of building churches, and supporting preachers with the price of unpaid labor, enforced by the lash? Whereas in the San Francisco Church, 'neath the Trust Societies and Missionary Boards that bow down to slavery? If the end sanctifies the means, in the one case, why not in the other? Is it worse to gamble than to rob? Is a ball in a theatre worse than a slave auction, or the daily whippings on a cotton plantation?

For the aid of the Grace Church in San Francisco, did any of 'the parishioners' sell their own daughters or wives into the seraglio of profligates? In a country where all these things are done, daily, without ecclesiastical censure, and even under the pretext of Scripture authority, patriarchal example, and apostolic sanction, what good can it do for journals like the N. Y. Christian Advocate to utter words of reproach? Is it not time to acquire where the funds of the Methodist Episcopal Book Room come from—by what appliances they were procured—and by what process of fraternity and complicity, they were drawn and are still drawing into the coffers of the establishment? Before New York religion can pull the mote, it should pluck out the beam.—Principia.

**A LIBERTARIAN DENTIST**—J. Weedy Clark, a native of Liberia, and an intelligent and gentlemanly young man, has been for a length of time preparing himself for our profession, under the fostering care of Dr. Royce, of Newburg, with the kind assistance of Drs. Franklin, Allen and others. We have in our possession a specimen of his work in artificial dentistry, which speaks well for his mechanical abilities. Mr. Clark returns to Liberia to practice among the sufferers of that country, and thus spread American teaching and practice.

We regret to learn that application was made through the President of the American Colonization Society to the dental college in this country for his admission, and without success. Institutions which are organized to foster talent and industry, should not regard color or birth in their choice; such bigotry is unworthy this age and country.—New York Dental Journal.

Senator Mason's Harper's Ferry Raid. Investigating Committee has decided not to call Governor Wise. The fact is proof positive, that the investigation is being carried on for the purpose of producing an infamous partisan report. The truth of history is not sought. A few know nothing about the raid, but the Governor of Virginia, who is responsible for magnifying the John Brown business into ten times its original proportions, is not called.—Commercial.

**THE 'FREE SOUTH' AFFAIR AGAIN.** WM. S. BAILEY WANTED TO LEAVE THE CITY.—It is probable that our readers are aware that Wm. S. Bailey, doubtful of getting justice in Kentucky, withdrew his suit for damages against the parties engaged in the destruction of the "Free South," at the last term of the Circuit Court, held in this city, and that recently he has entered suit against them in the Hamilton County, Ohio, Court, Wednesday morning, Dr. J. A. Foster and Albert S. Berry called at Bailey's house and expressed their wish to see him, but being informed of his absence, told the inmates that unless Bailey removed from the city forthwith his life would be in peril. The nature of the warning was (the parties stated) the fact of Bailey's bringing the suit mentioned in the Ohio, and they wished him to remove there speedily and at the above mentioned risk.—Commercial.

The Charleston Convention will vote by States. Each State casting as many votes as in the electoral college, but by a resolution adopted at Cincinnati the Convention will be composed of twice as many delegates as voters. Classified into free and slave States, the former will send 366 against 240 from the latter. Besides these, the members of the National Democratic Executive Committee have seats on the floor of the house, but no votes. They are thirty-three in number. Moreover, it is customary to admit distinguished members of the party to the floor of the house as a courtesy; so that the Convention will be composed of about 600 members.

**VANITY FAIR**, a capital comic paper published in New York has a clever illustration typical of Seward's late speech. Seward is represented as a leader, drawing a glass of ale from a barrel marked "Senate, 1860," for a customer who looks like a full-blown believer in the "irrepressible conflict" and "impending crisis." The following is the dialogue: Customer—I notice you draw your ale very mild now, William. Landlord Seward—Yes, this is a new lap; some I brewed myself last Wednesday. My customers thought the Rochester ale was rather too strong.

**DIED.**  
In this place on the 6th inst. of Consumption, Mrs. HARRIET A. NEWTON, aged 27 years. Late's Biful fever or she slept well.  
"She slept well," no more shall voice of love To rapacious enemy her spirit move. Those lips are mute, which answering murmur gave That face so fair shall moulder in the grave. The late strings of her heart now broken lie, Their liquid strains fed with her parting sigh. Kiss the cold cheek—but shed no bitter tear. This world for her was cheerfulness, and dear.  
And now, 'she slept well.'  
Her's was the sad, and cheerless lot—To be, by some the cherished most—forgot. The storms of life beat heavy on her head, And there were in her pathway freely spread; Experience taught a love of sternest mold, But such as life's dark book doth oft unfold. She drained a mingled cup of joy and grief, And now in dreamland rest has found relief.  
"She slept well."

**NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.**  
Please call and examine our stock of Dry Good and Notions, Delaines, Prints, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Chiffons, Ginghams, Drilling, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Flannels, Plaid, Striped, Plain, Swiss Mull and Book Muslin, Ladies' French Muslin, Hosiery, Short Collars, Baby Flannels, Gents' and Ladies' Hosiery, Hosiery of all kinds, Gents' and Ladies' Gloves, Knitting Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Ladies' Reticules and Fancy Purse, Sewing Machine, Cotton Buttons, Ladies' Goggles, Woolen Hosiery, Goggles, Bonnet Ruchers, Silk Oilcloth, Corsets, Shirt Suspensors, and Notions of all kinds. We sell particular attention to our present stock, as it is the most attractive. E. E. BARR, lives at 101 N. 3rd St. in our store, and in our numerous friends, customers and the public generally. Store, one door west of M. Miller's Book Store. E. E. BARR, Salem, Oct. 25, 1859.

## ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

W. B. Robinson will speak at Salem, Monday the 10th of March.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO BUGLE.**

**\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.**

THE BUGLE can be obtained every Friday, of Isaac Freeman, at Sear's Book Store on Main street, Salem, Ohio.

W. B. Robinson is authorized to obtain subscribers for the Bugle, and to receive any money paid on account of the paper.

W. B. Robinson is duly authorized to receive any money on account of subscriptions on the Bugle.

**NOTICE.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. CO.

Pittsburgh, February 22d, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the Rooms of the BOARD OF TRADE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 27th of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the Report of the Directors for the year 1859, will be presented.

The election for Fifteen Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the same place, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 18th to 25th of March, both inclusive; and the holders of Stock in the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, or Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, which has not been converted into the stock of the new company at that time, will not be entitled to vote at said election.

Stockholders presenting their certificates of Stock in this Company to the Ticket Agent, at the Station nearest to their place of residence, will be furnished with a free ticket from that Station to Pittsburgh and return, good going East, March 26th and 27th, going West, March 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st.

By order of the President,  
AUGUSTUS BRADLEY, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**

Leaves	West.	Express
Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
Columbians	4:52 a.m.	4:43 p.m.
Salem	5:20 a.m.	5:11 p.m.
Alliance	6:10 a.m.	6:02 p.m.

Leaves	West.	Express
Crestline	7:20 a.m.	6:20 p.m.
Alliance	12:24 p.m.	12:20 a.m.
Salem	1:16 p.m.	1:04 a.m.
Columbians	1:45 p.m.	1:37 a.m.

Mail Train arrives in Crestline at 11 a.m. in Chicago 10:45 a.m.

Express Train arrives in Crestline at 11 p.m. in Chicago 10:45 a.m.

Express Train arrives in Pittsburgh at 5:00 p.m. Express Train arrives in Pittsburgh at 5:05 a.m.

**CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD TIME TABLE.**

Commencing Monday, January 16th, 1860.—Trains leave Alliance as follows:

GOING NORTH.
Mail, 8:38 a.m. arrive in Cleveland, 11:28 a.m.
Express, 5:37 p.m. arrive in Cleveland, 7:35 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.
Mail, 12:8 p.m. arrive in Pittsburgh 4:35 p.m.
Mail, 12:8 p.m. arrive in Wheeling 6:10 p.m.
Express, 10:43 p.m. arrive in Pittsburgh, 2:20 a.m.
Express, 10:43 p.m. arrive in Wheeling 7:30 a.m.

**RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE**  
Cleveland, 9:45 a.m. and 8:35 p.m.  
Pittsburgh, 2 a.m. and 1:45 p.m.  
Wheeling, 11:25 a.m. and 9:45 p.m.  
J. N. McCULLOUGH, Pres.  
F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Agt.

**MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE**  
"A" & "B"  
Will be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday March 24th, 1860, in Butler Twp., Columbiana county, O., 5 1/2 miles West of Salem and 2 1/2 miles South of Damascus.

70 ACRES OF LAND AND A GRIST MILL, intended for water or steam.  
Although the Mill is not in good repair, they are situated in a pleasant, healthy locality, with a good country around and good buildings on the property. If preferred, it will be divided. The payments will be easy. A part may remain a number of years.  
HANNAH T. STRATTON.  
Third no. (March 10) 1860.

**BOTANIC Medicines for Sale!**  
Text subscriber offers for sale her entire stock of medicines, together with all the stores for preparing the same, at her residence on high street, Salem, Ohio.  
C. L. CHURCH.  
March 1st, 1860.

**NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.**  
Please call and examine our stock of Dry Good and Notions, Delaines, Prints, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Chiffons, Ginghams, Drilling, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Flannels, Plaid, Striped, Plain, Swiss Mull and Book Muslin, Ladies' French Muslin, Hosiery, Short Collars, Baby Flannels, Gents' and Ladies' Hosiery, Hosiery of all kinds, Gents' and Ladies' Gloves, Knitting Cotton and Woolen Yarn, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Ladies' Reticules and Fancy Purse, Sewing Machine, Cotton Buttons, Ladies' Goggles, Woolen Hosiery, Goggles, Bonnet Ruchers, Silk Oilcloth, Corsets, Shirt Suspensors, and Notions of all kinds. We sell particular attention to our present stock, as it is the most attractive. E. E. BARR, lives at 101 N. 3rd St. in our store, and in our numerous friends, customers and the public generally. Store, one door west of M. Miller's Book Store. E. E. BARR, Salem, Oct. 25, 1859.

**BOARDING HOUSE.**  
WILLIAM STILL'S  
General Boarding House,  
No. 322 South Street, below Ninth,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Rev. STEPHEN SMITH, Rev. Wm. DOWLING, Rev. JAMES C. WHITE, Mr. Wm. H. RILEY, Mr. T. J. J. DUNN, Mr. Wm. W. WHITNEY, April 1-ly, 1859.

**JAMES SMILEY, M. D.**  
Office and Residence four doors West of WHITNEY & FIRESTONE'S DRUG STORE, South side of Main Street, Salem, Ohio.  
Salem, July 31st, 1858.

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No. 322 South Street, below Ninth,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS.

IN WHICH IS INCORPORATED

**HOUSEHOLD WORDS.**

This brilliant and beautiful periodical is issued monthly by us from address plates made in London, thus securing its publication on the same day in both hemispheres. Although but six months old it has already reached a circulation in Europe and America of over 130,000 copies of each number. Following are a few brief extracts from the commendations which have been bestowed upon it by the American press:

From the Lawrence Sentinel, Mass.  
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